

SOV/120-58-4-5/30

AUTHORS: Shorin, K.N., Metal'nikov, Yu.N., Bozin, G.M., Yeremin, L.V.

TITLE: Using Permalloy Core in Instruments in Making
Magnetic Measurements in Accelerators (Primeneniye permal-
loyevykh datchikov pri magnitnykh izmereniyakh v
uskoritelyakh)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 4, pp 25-29
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Permalloy elements have large sensitivity in the range 0 to a few hundred oersted. They may be used to construct apparatus having sensitivities in the order of 10^{-2} to 10^{-6} oersted or better in the case of static fields, i.e. fields which do not change with time. In measuring non-uniform magnetic fields which vary with time, a permalloy core moving coil instrument will give rise to an error associated with the hysteresis of permalloy and the dependence of the field, due to transients in the core, on the rate of change of the field with time. A method is described in the present paper whereby this error may be eliminated automatically. The magnetometer which has been constructed using may be used

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Using Permalloy Core Instruments in Making Magnetic Measurements in Accelerators

measure both static and dynamic magnetic fields in accelerators in the range 0-60 oersted. The sensitivity of the instrument is $(2-3)10^{-3}$ in this range. The instrument can be used to measure distortions in the mean magnetic plane in synchrotrons. The compensation circuit which eliminates the above error is shown in Fig.2 and the complete electronic circuit used is shown in Fig.6. The moving coil instrument itself is illustrated in Fig.8. V.A.Petukhov, M.S.Rabinovich and V.Ye.Pisarev are thanked for their help. There are 8 figures and 1 English reference.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Institute of Physics Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1957.

Card 2/2

S/908/62/000/000/001/008
B163/B180

AUTHORS:

Bozin, G. M., Yeremin, L. V., Metal'nikov, Yu. N.
Pisarev, V. Ye., Shorin, K. N.

TITLE:

Magnet and magnetic field characteristics of the 680 Mev
accelerator

SOURCE:

Uskoritel' elektronov na 680 Mev; sbornik statey. Ed. by
Z. D. Andreyenko. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962, 5-23

TEXT: The weak-focusing 680 Mev synchrotron of the Fizicheskiy institut
im. P.N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P.N. Lebedev
of the Academy of Sciences USSR) is based on the 180 Mev proton accelerator
which was the model for the big Dubna 10 Bev proton-synchrotron
accelerator. The electromagnets, power system and certain other parts
were taken from this model. Average orbit radius in the 4 sectors is 2
meters, the length of each of the 4 rectilinear sections 67 cm, pole
width 36 cm, gap width at equilibrium orbit 12 cm, and angle of the circular
sectors 86°. The magnetic pulse in the gap is almost triangular in shape,
with an amplitude of 11,500 oersted (current amplitude 950 a) and build-up time

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Magnet and magnetic field ...

0.68 sec. The initial growth rate of the magnetic field strength is 20,000 oe/sec. The following modifications were made to the power system for operation with electrons: 1) a demagnetization device was fitted, creating an opposite current pulse in the main windings in between the working cycles, to reduce the remanence field to about 2 oe, 2) a magnetizing arrangement was added, to create a negative field of 35 oe in the gap before the beginning of the cycle, (this helps to finish all transition processes in the magnet and the power system before the moment of the injection), 3) a stabilization circuit was added for the initial voltage at the magnet windings, to fix the initial growth rate of the magnetic field with an accuracy of 0.5%, thus stabilizing the influence of eddy currents on the magnetic characteristics at the injection. The injection energy is 600 kev, and the initial field 20 oe on average the field index is 0.66-0.68. The influence of deviations of the real from the ideal magnetic field on the corresponding orbital deviations from the ideal orbit, is studied by perturbation calculations in a linear approximation, and it is estimated that the greatest deviations from the equilibrium orbit in axial and radial direction are less than 5 cm. Magnetic field distribution was measured on an improved permalloy pickup for field

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Magnet and magnetic field ...

S/908/62/000/000/001/008
B163/B180

strengths up to 100 oe, and also by the inductive method, using a ballistic galvanometer or electron integrator, for field strengths above 300 oe. Figures show the magnetic setup, field distribution and equilibrium orbits along the racetrack with and without field compensation, and the distribution of the field index over the radial coordinate for various states of compensation and various field strengths, and the arrangement of compensation coils. The deviations of the magnetic median surface from the middle-gap plane are also compensated by special windings, so as not to exceed 15 mm. There are 9 figures.

Card 3/3

S/908/62/000/000/003/008
B163/H180

AUTHORS: Gagin, Ye. N., Metal'nikov, Yu. N., Pisarev, V. Ye.

TITLE: Electrostatic Van de Graaff generator and injector for the 680 Mev synchrotron

SOURCE: Uskoritel' elektronov na 680 Mev; sbornik statey. Ed. by Z. D. Andreyenko. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 31-40

TEXT: A Van de Graaff generator formerly used for proton acceleration to 800 kev was converted for operation with electrons. For high capture efficiency the voltage was stabilized to $\leq 0.06\%$. The path from source to accelerator is 7 m. A pulsed supply system was developed, for the source, for short pulses with a maximum current amplitude of 20 ma. The generator is 1.8 m long, with 60 potential-dividing hoops. The high-voltage electrode is 76 cm diam.; the accelerating tube consists of 180 alternating flat electrodes and porcelain rings; the charging belt, 4-ply rubberized percale, is 26 cm wide, and moves at 21 m/sec. The entire assembly is encased in a steel shell filled with nitrogen at 5.5-7 atm, with relative moisture 0.05%. The electron gun is a

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Electrostatic Van de Graaff ...

S/908/62/000/000/003/008
B165/B180

three-electrode system with a magnetic focussing lens. The emission current pulse is triggered by applying a positive potential to the grid electrode in front of the L cathode. The beam has an opening angle of $0.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$ rad. The trigger pulse has a front of 0.1 μ sec, and the duration can be varied from 1 to 40 μ sec. Circuit diagrams are given of the electron source, pulse generating device and stabilization arrangement. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/2

S/908/62/000/000/007/008
B165/B180

AUTHORS: Babkin, V. M., Bozin, G. M., Gagin, Ye. N., Yeremin, L. V.,
Metal'nikov, Yu. N., Orloveskiy, G. N., Petukhov, V. A.,
Pisarev, V. Ye., Sedov, N. G., Shorin, K. N.

TITLE: Some starting-up and operating problems of the 680 Mev
synchrotron

SOURCE: Uskoritel' elektronov na 680 Mev; sbornik statey. Ed. by
Z. D. Andreyenko. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 64-74

TEXT: The momentary particle orbit during the first revolutions is
distorted due to a number of uncontrollable deviations from the ideal
magnetic field configuration. This must be corrected in order to capture
a sufficient part of the injected electrons. Indicating devices measuring
deviations help to find the initial conditions, e.g., the correct
injection angle and timing for which the free oscillations about the
equilibrium orbit become minimal during the first revolutions. Similar
methods were used to correct for deviations of the median surface of the
magnetic field from the geometrical symmetry plane. For these measurements

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B163/B180

Some starting-up and operating ...

a chopper was used, consisting of an electric deflector immediately behind the 60° magnetic sector field in the injection line, by which short pulses of 1-2 μ sec duration could be selected from the injected beam. The signalling devices were flags and grids coated with luminescent paint, sometimes in connection with photomultipliers. In this way the orbit deviations could be reduced to 2-3 cm in radial in 1-2 cm in vertical direction. In the quasibetatron and the synchrotron acceleration stages the envelope of all oscillating orbits was measured by movable vanes, three or four in each sector. In the first stage, about 15 μ sec, the accelerating field is disconnected but the magnetic field is growing. When the momentary particle orbit has been reduced, at 0.2 to 0.3 mm per revolution, from the inflector to the central chamber radius, the accelerating electric field is switched on. Under optimal conditions, the capture coefficient is 2%, which corresponds to $2.5 \cdot 10^9$ electrons per cycle. To avoid undesirable resonance effects from the passing electron beam in the resonator during the first stage the resonator is detuned, and the second stage is performed at a smaller orbit radius. When the field is switched off at the end of the accelerating cycle, the magnetic field is still rising and the electrons hit the target, a tungsten wire 1 mm.

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Some starting-up and operating ...

S/908/62/000/000/007/008
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diam, inside the acceleration orbit. The intensity of the γ radiation produced was measured in a thick-walled graphite ionization chamber. A total γ energy per cycle of $2 \cdot 10^9$ Mev could be achieved, and the number of accelerated electrons per cycle was of the order of 10^8 . There are 6 figures.

Card 3/3

GRYAZNOV, A.I.; METAL'NIKOV, Yu.N.; MOLCHANOV, S.S.; NOVIKOVA, G.V.;
PETUKHOV, V.A.; PISAREV, V.Ye.; PYSHKIN, B.N.; PANTYUSHKOVA, Ye.V.;
SEDOV, M.G.; SHORIN, K.N.; YAKIMENKO, M.N.

The 680 Mev. synchrotron of the Physical Institute of the Academy
of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Atom. energ. 13 no.3:228-234 S '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Synchrotron)

L 57824-65 EPA(w)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(m)-2 Pt-7/Pab-10 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AR4049412

S/0275/64/000/009/A059/A059

621.384.6

45

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primenenije. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 9A399

B

AUTHOR: Metal'nikov, Yu. N.; Pisarev, V. Ye.; Shorin, K. N.

TITLE: Adjusting the orbits according to the electron beam in synchrotrons

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Elektron. uskoriteli, M., Vyssh. shkola, 1964, 77-81

79

TOPIC TAGS: synchrotron, synchrotron alignment

TRANSLATION: A method is described for eliminating free oscillations in determining the shape of the first instantaneous orbits in an electron synchrotron. The method is illustrated by an example of the radial movement of particles in a circular synchrotron. It is shown that the orbits for vertical particle movement can be found by similar techniques. Indication of the radial beam coordinates at various azimuths was effected by means of phosphor-coated tags and a photomultiplier and also by means of phosphor-coated metal screens, 75% transparent for the beam. For vertical movement indication, a horizontal rod-type tags were used. The method permitted correcting the orbits at the first stage of the accelerator operation, during the period of quasi-betatron regime. The above described method

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ACCESSION NR: AR4049412

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of investigating the particle motion in the accelerator chamber permitted shortening the put-in-service period and attaining stable operation of the accelerator.

SUB CODE: NP

ENCL: 00

App
Card 2/2

E 46161-65 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 Rab-10/Pt-7 IJP(c) GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5007927

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AUTHOR: Metel'nikov, Yu. N.; Patukhov

V. A.

TITLE: Problem of particle injection

into an electron-positron storor

operations and repair and adjustment of the accelerators, without disrupting normal operation. The placement of the targets within the storage chamber causes an increase in the size of the magnet clearance in the storage system, which is necessary for the capture of the particles which fly out from the target in a sufficiently large angular range. This fact leads to some peculiarities in the operation of the inflectors. The report describes a procedure for the calculation of the activity of the inflector magnets, considered in the case of the storage ring. The number of positrons (or electrons) captured into the storage state per cycle of operation of the synchrotron is calculated to be $Q = 1.0^6$ particles/cycle, which is sufficient for the storage of the needed density of particles in the storage ring.

Card 2/3

44161-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007927

in the case of completely reasonable values of lifetime. Orig. art. has 3 figures.
2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut imeni P. N. Lebedev AN SSSR (Physics Institute
AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

P
Card 3/3

KOMAR, A.A.; LEYKIN, Ye.M.; METAL'NIKOV, Yu.N.; MOROZ, Ye.M.; PETUKHOV, V.A.

Physical foundations of experiments on opposing electron-positron
beams. Trudy Fiz. inst. 22:222-295 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ARTENOV, D.M.; RUDENKO, P.A.; BOYARIN, B.Ya.; KURTSIEV, V.V.; VOLODINA, M.A.; KRIKOVAYA, V.I.; KOROLEV, I.V.; BUDNIKOVA, Z.M.; MISTAL'NIKOVA, A.L.; AFANAS'YEV, S.P., red.; VEDKOVA, N., red.; YAKOVLEV, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Economy of Moscow Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Moskovskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. [Moskva] (MIRA 11:9) Mosk. rabochii, 1958. 270 p.

1. Moscow (Province). Oblastnoe statisticheskoye upravleniye.
 2. Nachal'nik Moskovskogo oblastnogo statisticheskogo upravleniya (for Afanas'yev).
- (Moscow Province—Economic conditions—Statistics)

METAL'NIKOVA, A.S., inzh.

Two-stage separation of waste gases in kilning high-moisture bricks.
Strel. mat. 5 no. 4:26-27 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Brickmaking)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological).
Blood. The Forming Elements of Blood.

T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50668

Author : Metal'nikova, L.M.

Inst : Academy of Pediatric Sciences RSFSR

Title : The Speed Fluctuations in Erythrocyte Sedimentations of
Young Cyclists after the Strain of Racing.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Akad. ped. nauk RSFSR, 1957, No 2, 139-140

Abstract : Young 16-18 years old male and female cyclists were examined. In 47 percent of the tested subjects the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) was accelerated, while in 33 percent of the tested subjects ESR was unchanged 7-8 hours after training, while in 22 percent it was somewhat accelerated, and in 35 percent it has become slower. In 53 percent of the subjects ESR

Card 1/2

- 25 -

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood. Regular Elements. T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 12617

Author : Metal'nikova, L.M.

Inst : Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR

Title : The Blood Hemoglobin Content in Children of School Ages at Glukhovo Settlement (Investigation Findings from 1956)

Orig Pub : Dokl. Akad. ped. nauk RSFSR, 1957, No 4, 145-147

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 37 -

MARKOSYAN, A.A.; LOMAZOVA, I.H.; METAL'NIKOVA, I.M. (Moskva)

Neurohumoral regulation of the biosynthesis of blood coagulation and anticoagulation factors in the liver. Pat. fizich.
i terap. 7 no.6:53-57 N-D '63. (M.RA 17:7)

1. Iz Instituta fizicheskogo vospitanija i stekhnicheskoy gigiyeny
(direktor - chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR A.A. Markosyan) Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk
RSFSR.

METAL'NIKOVA, Nina Nikolayevna.

Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on her defense, 14 June 55, in the Council of Central Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians, of her dissertation entitled: "Arterial vessels of the human mid-brain and the parts surrounding this region (ventricles, caudal and lentiform nucleus)." (Anatomic investigation).

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: DECISIONS OF VAK, List no. 5, 3 Mar 56, Byulleten' MVO
SSSR, No. 2, Jan 57, Moscow, pp 17-20, Uncl. JPRS/NY-466

METAL'NIKOVA V.V.

ARENDT, A.A., prof., otvetstvennyy red.; OGNEV, B.V., prof.; ZOGRABYAN,
S.G., dotsent; METAL'NIKOVA, N.N., doktor med.nauk.

[Problems of neurosurgery] Problemy neirokhirurgii. Pod red.
A.A. Arendta i dr. Moskva, 1957. 154 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Ognev).
(NERVOUS SYSTEM—SURGERY)

METAL'NIKOVA, N.N.
METAL'NIKOVA, N.N.; NIKONOV, O.S.

Variations in the structure of the arteries of the basis cerebri
and their role in the clinical symptomatology of vascular diseases
of the brain. Zhur.nevr. i psich. Supplement:5-6 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.I.Greshchenkov) na
baze bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina i kafedra klinicheskoy anatomi
(zav. - prof. B.V.Ognev) TSentral'nogo Instituta usovershenstvoveniya
vrachey, Moskva.
(BRAIN--BLOOD SUPPLY) (ARTERIES)

OGNEV, B.V.; GUDOV, V.F.; METAL'NIKOVA, N.N.

On nerve prosthesis. Eksper. khir. 5 no.6:56-59 N-D '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

(SCIATIC NERVE—SURGERY) (PROSTHESIS)

METALOVA, V.

METALOVA, V.
MUDRZIK, P., HONZL, J.

Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Prague - (for all).

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 11, November 1969, pp 3875-3889.

"Electron paramagnetic resonance of radical cations
of benzidine and tetramethylbenzidine."

METAN, G.M.

Acute hemolytic reaction in a six-year old child following use of
streptocide and sulfodimezine. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.6:79-80
(MIRA 13:4)
N-D '59.

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent G.S.
Postol) Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SULFONAMIDES) (BLOOD)

METAN, G.M.

Characteristics of the clinical aspects and course of dysentery in
children in Khabarovsk who suffer from exudative diathesis. Trudy
Khab.med.inst. no.20:17-22 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney (zav. dotsent G.S.Postol),
Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KHABAROVSK--DYSENTERY) (DIATHESIS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710019-6

42
MINTAN, P., inzh.-podpolkovnik.

~~Radio relay communication lines. Voen. vest. 37 no.11:59-64 N '57.
(Radio relay systems)~~

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710019-6"

METANIEV, V., inzh.; PANAIOTOV, G.

Televisors "Temp" 6 and 7. Radio i televiziia 11 no.6:175-183
'62.

METANIEV, V., inzh.; PANAIOTOW, G.

The Rubin 102 TV set. Radio televiziia 11 no.9:271-275 '62.

METANIEV, V., inzh.

Design and construction peculiarities of the Stadion television set. Pt. 2. Radio i televiziia 13 no. 2:41-45 '64.

METANIEV, V., inzh.

Peculiarities in the design and construction of "Stadion"
television receivers. Radio i televizia 13 no.6:180-189 '64.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

302

Krylov, Yuriy Vyacheslavovich, Razumeyev, Vladimir Fedorovich.

Vtoraya luna (The Second Moon) Moscow, Molodaya gvardiya, 1957.
46 p. 50,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Metantseva, M.; Tech. Ed.: Shuvalov, I.

PURPOSE: This Booklet was written to arouse public interest and pride in the sputniks.

COVERAGE: The booklet discusses what sputnik projects exist at the present time, how the sputniks will be orbited, and what scientific information can be furnished by the instruments they carry. The 15 figures show: the structure of the atmosphere and temperature variations with altitude (fig.1); results of photographic surveys of the earth's surface obtained by high-altitude rocket (fig.2); a "V-2" rocket on its launching platform (fig.3); a "Bumper" rocket in flight, with the first-stage motor working (fig.4); the orbits of the Moon and of an artificial satellite (fig.5);

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METASHOP, L.H.

E-8

USSR/Solid State Physics - Structure of Deformable Materials.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 1058

Author : Metashop, L.A., Blanter, M.Ye.

Inst : Moscow Aviation Institute

Title : Hardening, Recrystallization, and Weakening of Alloyed Austenite.

Orig Pub : Metallovedeniye, i obrabotka metallov, 1957, No 5; 15-23

Abstract : It is shown that there is no connection between the precipitation and dissolution of carbides and the weakening upon heating of a previously hardened alloyed austenite. The reason is that in the two processes there participate particles with different mobilities at equal temperature conditions. The process of carbide formation is connected with the diffusion of the lightly-mobile particles of carbon, while the process of weakening of previously

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... softening and recrystallization of the processing, and exerts little influence on temperature of the end of softening. It is ne-

METASHOP, L.A.

129-4-2/12

AUTHORS: Metashop, L.A., Engineer, and Blanter, M. Ye., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Prof.

TITLE: Hardening, softening and heat resistance of alloyed austenite. (Naklep, razuprochneniye i zharoprochnost' legirovannogo austenita).

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, No.4, pp. 7-9 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The first aim of the described investigations was establishing a dependence between the hardening, the process of softening during heating and the characteristics of long duration and short duration strength at elevated temperatures. For this purpose the plastic deformation was studied of the complex alloyed austenitic class steel 2H 481 (0.38% C, 0.58% Si, 8.4% Mn, 12.67% Cr, 7.6% Ni, 1.13% Mo, 1.31% V, 0.48% Nb, 0.008% S and 0.015% P.). The preliminary hardening was effected by tensile stretching of 3.5 mm dia. specimens by 18%. For investigating the effect of softening, specimens were heated in a salt bath for 15 mins to temperatures between 450 and 800°C and it was found that for the given degree of deformation the softening began at 550°C and terminated at 750°C. The possibility of using work

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Hardening, softening and heat resistance of alloyed austenite.

hardening for improving the heat resistance of austenitic steels should be combined with suitable alloying which leads to an increase in the temperature of the softening threshold of the austenite. Therefore, the second task of the investigations was to study the influence of alloying elements on the temperature threshold of softening of Mn containing austenite (1.2% C, 12% Mn), which was additionally alloyed by various quantities of Cr, Ni, Co and Mo. The results obtained for a preliminary deformation of 18% are entered in the graph, Fig.4.

There are 4 figure and 1 Russian reference.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Correspondence Mechanical Engineering Institute. (Vsesoyuznyy Zaochnyy Mashinostroitel'nyy Institut).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

METASECP, L. A.: Master's ch. Sci (disc) -- "Cold-hardening, weakening, and recrystallization of alloyed austenite". Moscow, 1959. 27 pp (Min Higher Ed).

UESK, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel im I. V. Stalin), 120 copies (KL, № 15, 1959, 1960)

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A006 A106

AUTHORS: Blanter, M. Ye., Kuznetsov, L. S., and Metashop, L. A.

TITLE: Softening and recrystallization processes in iron and nickel alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metalurgiya, no. 5, 1961, 35, abstract 5Zh2Q ("Me" llovedeniye i term. obrabotka metallov" [Tr. Sektsii metalloved. i term. obrabotki metallov. Tsentr. pravil. Nauchno-tehn. o-va mashinostroit. prom-sti, no. 2] Moscow, 1960, 3-ii.)

TEXT: The authors analyze some problems connected with the investigation of the effect of alloying elements on recrystallization processes in Fe and Ni base alloys. The effect of alloying on softening of preliminary cold deformed alloys during heating was studied on binary Ni alloys (with Cr, W, Mo, Al, Ti and Co) and manganese austenite '13 type' additionally alloyed with Ni, Co, Cr, W and Mo. It is shown that the half softening temperature of Ni-alloys is most increased by W, Cr and Mo and least by Ti, Al and Co. An increase of the degree of plastic deformation from 10 to 38% reduces the degree of stability of the alloys against removal of case hardness. In the case of alloyed austenite the addition of Ni and Co reduces the temperature range of softening. W has a lesser

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Softening and recrystallization ... 24589

S/137/61/000/005/043/060
AC06/A106

effect. The addition of 5% Cr raises the temperature of the beginning and completed softening of austenite by 200 - 300 and 200° respectively. The mechanism of the effect of various alloying elements on temperature conditions of softening is interpreted on the basis of results obtained by investigating the magnitude of activation energy of recrystallization processes. The foremost part of changes in the energy of interatomic bonds during alloying is stressed. The quantitative connection between the critical temperatures of physical softening (when removing case hardness) and the half softening temperature during the recrystallization of alloys is known. The investigation of the effect of preliminary case hardening and recrystallization softening on the heat resistant characteristics of austenitic 3W48, 2148, steel confirmed the well-defined connection between the softening process during recrystallization and the nature of changes in the heat resistance and short lasting stability at higher temperatures.

I - G

[Abstracter's note Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BLANTER, M.Ye.; METASHOP, L.A.; ARTSYBUSHHEVA, E.I.

Methods of developing the dislocation structure of austenitic
steel by etching. Zav. lab. 30 no.1:58-60 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

4.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44334
Author : Metaxa Gr., Balagji, B.
Inst : Comm. Academy RPR.
Title : Study of the Root System of the Grapevines.
Orig Pub : Comm. Acad. RPR, 1956, 6, No 9, 1095-1103.

Abstract : The digging up at the Experimental Station of Viticulture in Kratjeljensul (Stalin region, Rumanian PR) in 1954 of the root systems of 35-year old vines grown under identical conditions established that the length of the root system of the grape Pinotri grafted on Berlandieri x Riparii Kober 5BB and Riparia Gheir reaches horizontally 4-5 meters and vertically more than 5m. I.e. the stock Riparia x Gheir and Riparia Rupestris 33/9 the root system penetrates deeper than the stock Berlandieri x

Card 1/2

METEANU, A. and METEANU, K.

"A visual method for determination of the fineness of silk fibers", p. 2a, (PLATE, Vol. 2, no. 8, Aug. 1951, sucuresti)

SO: Monthly List of Int European Accession, Vol. 2, no. 3, Library of Congress,
August 1953, Uncl.

METECHKO, V.I.

Machining key beds on lathes. Mashinostroitel' no. 28 Ap'64
(MIRA 17:7)

8/194/62/000/010/013/084
A154/A126

AUTHOR: Metelec, Miloš

TITLE: A (universal) two-path punching machine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1962,
34, abstract 10-1-67s (Czech. pat., cl. 43a, 41/01, no. 99956, June
15, 1961)

TEXT: The layout and operating principle of a universal punching and
sorting machine working with two card flows are described. The machine can per-
form the following operations: collation, selection and identification of the
cards in accordance with a given program; sorting and preparation of a given
number of copies; decoding of the cards. The machine is a complex electromechanical
installation controlled by a system of electromagnetic relays. Outline
sketches of the machine and a diagram of the relay control unit are given.

P.S.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

METALEMIO, N.: SEREL'NIKOVA, A.

Use of blast-furnace slag for water purification. Stal' 15 no.2:183
F '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Slag) (Water--Purification)

METELENKO, N A

METELENKO, N.A.

Improving the use of settling tanks. Stal' 16 no.7:662-663
J1 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Metallurgical plants--Equipment and supplies)

METELEV, A.

That is how we welcome the congress. Sov. shakht. 10 no.9:13
S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Direktor Dvortsu kul'tury shakhty "Krasnaya zvezda",
g. Chistyakovo, Stalinskoy oblasti.
(Donets Basin--Coal miners)

METELEV, I.

Community in the struggle for the improvement of trade. Sov.
torg. 34 no.4:29-31 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Zamestitel' zaveduyushchego otdelom torgovo-finansovykh i
planovykh organov Moskovskogo gorodskogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy
partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.
(Moscow—Retail trade—Auditing and Inspection)

METELEV, N.I.

Operation of tailings disposal plants. Trudy Mekhanobr. no.93:
79-91 '56. (MIRA 11:6)
(Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)
(Waste products)

METELEV, V.

Specialists guarantee the success of business. Avt.transp. 41
no.4:50 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Highway transport workers--Education and training)

METELEV, V.V.; KULIKOV, V.N.

Methods for taking blood from fishes. Veterinariia 42
no. 8:80-81 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

METELEV, V. Ya.

METELEV, V. Ya

"The Agrobiological Properties of Annual Fodder Grasses in
the Semi-arid Region between the Volga and Ural Rivers."
Min Higher Education USSR, Lenin grad Agricultural Inst. Lenin-
grad, 1956
(For the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Science,

So: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 18, 1956

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodders.

M-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25073

Author : Me'elev V.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Correct Selection of Crops for the "Green
Conveyor" System in the Semi-Desert of the Land
Between the Volga and Ural Rivers.

Orig Pub: Molochn. i myasnoye zhivotnovodstvo, 1957, No 2,
28-32

Abstract: In the experiments of 1951-1954 at the Dzhanybekskiy Station of the Academy of Sciences USSR the greatest productivity and capacity for after-growth was shown by the Odesskaya No 25 Sudanka, the Hybrid No 1 African millet, the Ranniy Yantar' sorgo, North Dakota corn, Krasnyy Chkalovskiy variety Hungarian grass. Sudan grass proved to be the most sturdy and most productive, yielding on

Card 1/2

79

M-5

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodder Crops.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 5863⁴

Author : Matelev, V. Ya.
Inst : Academy of Sciences, USSR
Title : Some Rules Concerning the Sprout Formation of Perennial
Grasses

Orig Pub : Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1957, No 6, 48-55

Abstract : Studies of the dynamics of the sprout formation of
Sudan grass, African millet, sorghum mohar and corn
were conducted at the Dzhanybek station of the Acad.
of Sci. USSR in the Western Kazakhstan oblast, in
1953 - 1955. The density of plant standings and the
time of the initial mowing had a great influence on
the dynamics of bushiness. The bushiness increased
after mowing in sparse sowings of Sudan grass and it
was the greater the older were the plants. In denser

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81

M-5

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodder Crops.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 5863⁴

sowings, the greatest increase of bushiness was observed when the initial mowing took place earlier. Sparse sowings of Sudan grass can be used not earlier than when the plants start to spike. Normal and dense sowings can both be used in the tillering phase when the height of plants is 40 - 50 cm. It is not expedient to sow densely and it must not be done later than during the stooling phase, in order to obtain a high aftermath for African millet. Corn did not change its bushiness after being mowed during the phase of tillering. However, there was much less bushiness when the mowing was done during the stooling phase. There was not any growth when mowing took place later. The total number of sprouts in annual crops combines the sprouts growing after mowing and those forming anew. The number of sprouts forming anew is added to sprouts formed at the

Card 2/3

ZALOGINA, Ye.F.; METELEV, V.Ya.; CHEKANOVA, N.I.; LAVRENOV, G., red.;
ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn. red.

[Experience in the growing of beans in the Altai Territory] Opyt
vyrashchivaniia bobov na Altae. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-
vo, 1961. 30 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Altai Territory—Beans)

METELEV, V. Ya., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ZALOGINA, Ye. F.;
CHEKANOVA, N.I.

Growing beans in the Altai Territory. Zemledelie 23 no.4:56-60
(MIRA 14:3)
Ap '61.

1. Altayskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystvennyy institut (for Chekanova). 2. Altayskiy kraykom Kommunisticheskoy partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Zalogina). 3. Altayskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Chekanova).
(Altai Territory--Beans)

VISHNYAKOV, A.V.; DANILOV, P.M.; METELEVA, G.G.; BORODULIN, A.I.;
TKACHEV, I.S.; PLEKHANOV, P.S.

Fusion of closed shrinkage cavities in killed steel ingots.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.8:44-52 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy
kombinat. (Steel ingots—Defects)

39748
S/148/62/000/006/001/005
E071/E435

11500

AUTHORS: Vishnyakov, A.V., Danilov, P.M., Meteleva, G.G.,
Borodulin, A.I., Tkachev, I.S., Plekhanov, P.S.

TITLE: Casting of 7 ton ingots of killed steels with closed
shrinkage cavity

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya
metallurgiya, no.6, 1962, 32-38

TEXT: The possibility of teeming 7 ton ingots with a closed
shrinkage cavity which is sufficiently clean as regards non-metallic
inclusions and segregations to become welded together on rolling
was demonstrated. For insulating the closed shrinkage cavity
from air, a skin of 3 to 5 mm thick would be sufficient but for the
fact that on reheating the ingot such thin skin can melt and,
therefore, the thickness of an insulating layer of 20 to 100 mm is
desirable. The principle of the method is to form a bridge in the
shrinkage cavity soon after teeming. This bridge will divide the
shrinkage cavity into closed and open parts. The closed part will
Card 1/2 X

S/148/62/000/006/001/005
E071/E435

Casting of 7 ton ingots ...

weld together during rolling so that only the open part of the cavity has to be cut off. Altogether five modifications of teeming practice were tested (described in some detail and illustrated). Depending on the teeming practice, the size of the cut off end varied from 3 to 7%. Subsequent testing of the vertical cross-section of an ingot with closed shrinkage cavity for the segregation of carbon, phosphorus and sulphur showed that the degree of segregation was small and did not exceed the degree of segregation encountered in normal ingots. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Siberian Metallurgical Institute and Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1961

VISHNYAKOV, A.V.; BORODULIN, A.I.; DANILOV, P.M.; METELEVA, G.G.;
TKACHEV, I.S.; PLEKHANOV, P.S.

Quality of the fusion of closed shrinkage cavities in killed
steel ingots. Stal' 22 no.12:1118-1120 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Kuznetskiy metallurgi-
cheskiy kombinat.
(Steel ingots--Defects) (Rolling (Metalwork))

E.

USSR/Virology - The Virus of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 85827

Author : Meteleva, R.I.

Inst : Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture of the Far North.

Title : The Duration of Preservation of Foot-and-Mouth Virus in Deer Saliva Following Artificial Infection.

Orig Pub : Byul. Nauchno-Tekhn. Inform. N.-I. Inst S.-Kh. Krayn. Severa, 1957, No 3, 26-27

Abstract : The saliva of deer contains virus for a period of 2 to 9 days following infection. Upon termination of epithelialization of the aphthous lesions (on the 15th to 16th days), no virus could be found in the saliva.

Card 1/1

KETELEVA, R.I., kand.vet.nauk; RUBANCHIK, I.S., veterinarnyy vrach
Rabies in reindeer in the Arctic regions. Veterinaria 36
no.1:47-48 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Yamal'skaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya.
(Reindeer--Diseases and pests) (Russia, Northern--Rabies)

METELEVA, R.I.; BEZPROZVANNYY, B.K.; ANAN'YEV, V.A.; NARSKIY, S.V.

Viral hepatitis in arctic foxes. Veterinariia 38 no.10:51-55
(MIRA 16:2)

O '61.

1. Yamal'skaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for
Metel'eva). 2. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo (for
Bezprozvannyy, Anan'yev, Narskiy).
(Yamal-Nenets National Area--Arctic fox--Diseases and pests)

VOLOVCHENKO, I.; METELEV, V.; BANNIKOV, N.; LAPIDUS, M.; MOROZOV, P.;
RUBTSOV, M.; BATSAKOV, N.; PRYANISHNIKOV, D.N., akademik;
TULAYKOV, N.M., akademik; BEREZIN, I.A., red.; AVDEYEVA,
V.A., tekhn. red.

[Strong crops] Moguchie kul'tury. Moskva, Sovetskaya Rossiya,
1962. 222 p. (Truzhenikam sela - ob intensivnoi sisteme
zemledeliia, no.2) (MIRA 16:9)
(Field crops)

METELICA, N.; BRAVERMANAS, L.

3 cases of polycystic kidney. Sveik. apsaug. 7 no. 8:34-37 '62.

1. Vilniaus m. IV ligonine. Vyr. gydytojas — V. Baltaitis.
(KIDNEY POLYCYSTIC).

AUTHORS:

Sukhenko, K.A., Moiseyeva, K.A., Tishin, I.G.,
Metelina, L.D.

32-24-6-17/44

TITLE:

The Analysis of Some Elements in Alloys With the Aid of the
Photoelectric Stylometer (Analiz nekotorykh elementov v splavakh
pri pomoshchi fotoelektricheskogo stilometra)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 6, pp 711-712 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The determination of elements which had hitherto been insufficient when carried out by the photographic methods of spectral analysis, were carried out as e.g., the analysis of aluminum in nickel- and magnesium alloys with high Cu-, Zn- and Mg concentrations in aluminum alloys and a high tungsten content in steels. Experimental conditions are described, from which it may be seen that better results were obtained with a phase heating of 90° and a current of 3 amperes. Control of the stability of the position of the diagrams showed that considerable changes take place in spite of the fact that the temperature fluctuations were only slight. Results of considerable accuracy were obtained by means of carbon-, copper-, and nickel electrodes, in which case, however, calibration curves do not coincide. It was found that the quality of the experimental

Card 1/2

The Analysis of Some Elements in Alloys With the Aid
of the Photoelectric Stylometer

32-24-6-17/44

preparation and fixing of the sample exercise a considerable influence upon the accuracy of the results of the analysis. Determination of magnesium, zinc and copper in duraluminum B-95 and AMG and the determination of aluminum in a magnesium alloy showed, in addition to the results obtained by the aforementioned analyses, that the stylometer FES -1 can be used for the quantitative determination of elements in steels as well as in aluminum and nickel alloys. The error limits are given. Analysis, if the calibration curve is used, is said to take about 4 minutes. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

1. Alloys--Analysis 2. Spectrum analyzers--Performance

Card 2/2

SGV/48-23-3-25/57

24(7), 9(7)

AUTHORS:

Sukhenko, K. A., Moiseyeva, K. A., Metelina, L. L., Tishin,
I. G., Penkina, N. V., Bakanov, D. G.

TITLE:

The Analysis of Light and Refractory Alloys and Steels for
Photoelectrical Methods

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1107 - 1110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As in photoelectric stylometers only a successive determination of elements is possible, the authors worked out a method of analysis permitting the determination of several elements. In the first part of the present paper the results obtained by the analyses of nickel alloys are dealt with. Table 1 shows the experimental conditions (ampereage, spark-gap, material of the lower electrode, and spark width). It turned out that, in the case of several series of measurements, which were carried out on different days, parallel shifts and slight variations of the inclination of the calibration lines could be observed, the causes of which could not be explained. Further, an influence exercised by "third" elements was found to exist. In the second part aluminum- and magnesium alloys are described. Table 2

Card 1/3

The Analysis of Light and Refractory Alloys and Steels
for Photoelectrical Methods SCV/A-23-9-25/57

shows the lines which were measured, as well as the concentration interval of the alloy elements, and the error in determination. Investigations were carried out of aluminum alloys with respect to magnesium, zinc, silicon, and copper, as well as of magnesium alloys to aluminum. The diagrams for the determination of silicon in the alloys Al-9, Al-5 and duralumin are shifted only little. The third part deals with the analysis of steels. These steels were investigated with regard to content of tungsten, chromium, manganese, and silicon, and table 3 gives the measured lines in Å, the width of the gap, the concentration intervals, and the errors in determination. It is found that, in the experiments carried out, no re-sharpening of the samples was necessary after the determination of an element, and that a considerable shortening of the time needed for the analyses was possible. The last part deals with the application of photoelectrical attachments in the spectrograph of the type ISP-22 for the analysis of aluminum- and magnesium alloys. Here, the emission within the range of wavelengths of 2900-2000 Å is recorded by means of a Geiger-Mueller counter. An arc generator of the type DG-1, the spark generator of the type

Card 2/3

The Analysis of Light and Refractory Alloys and Steels Sov/18-13-3-25/37
for Photoelectrical Methods

IG-2, and a generator with electronically controlled ignition developed at the Fizicheskiy institut imeni P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Institute of Physics imeni P. N. Lebedev of the AS USSR) were used as a light source. The results obtained by experiments carried out by means of the IG-2 generator and the electronically controlled generator are shown in table 4 together with the general experimental conditions. There are 2 figures, 4 tables and 3 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

ALPATOV, M.S.; GALOHOV, P.P.; SUKHENKO, K.A.; FAL'KOVA, O.B.; Prinimali
uchastiye: METELINA, L.D.; MOISYENKA, K.A.; TISHIN, I.G.

Determination of the oxygen and nitrogen content in solid specimens
of molybdenum and chromium by the spectrum analysis method. Trudy
Kom. anal. khim. 12:288-297 '60.
(Molybdenum--Analysis) (Chromium--Analysis)
(Spectrum analysis)

METELINA

2

18.8400
AUTHORS:

Sukhenko, K. A., Moiseyeva, K. A., Tishin, I. G., Bakanov, D.
G., Metelina, L. D., Al'tman, T. D.

TITLE:

Photoelectric methods of analysis and their application to
the quality control of materials

SOURCE:

Fotoelektricheskiye metody spektral'nogo analiza; sbornik
stately. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, p. 5 - 19

TEXT: The photoelectric steelometer . . -1 (FES-1) and the multichannel
quantometer M-10 (DF3-10) are used to determine elements in various ferr-
ous and non-ferrous metals and alloys. The FES-1 provides higher accuracy
than that obtained with photographic methods. With the 36-channel DFS-10
of 11 elements can be determined at once; the optical scheme of the appar-
atus is shown in Fig. 2. The device M-194 (M-194) is used to check the po-
sition of one slot in each section using arc ignition between a pure metal
and the stationary upper electrode. The guide to which the exit slots are
attached is divided into four sections according to certain wavebands of
the spectrum. Fluctuations in temperature are eliminated by an air-condi-

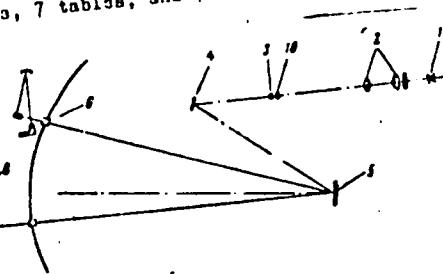
Card 1/63

SAC
S/701/61/000/000/001/005
B124/B138

Photoelectric methods of ...

tioning device. Table 1 gives the analytical lines recommended for the alloys and steels examined. For best accuracy conditions of operating, type of arc, and electrodes must be adjusted according to the material being analyzed. The conditions of analysis for the alloys examined are shown in Table 7. The determination of 11 elements takes 6 to 8 minutes with the automatic device. There are 7 figures, 7 tables, and 7 Soviet references.

Fig. 2. Optical scheme of the quantometer. (1) light source; (2) screen condenser; (3) inlet slit; (4) and (7) plane mirrors; (5) grating; (6) exit slit; (8) concave mirror; (9) photoelectric cell; (10) lens.



Card 2/3

34060

S/701/61/000/000/001/005

8124/B158

Photoelectric methods of ...

Table 1. Analytical lines and concentration ranges of the elements for the analysis of alloys and steels with the quantometer DFS-10.
Legend: (A) Element; (B) Wavelength; (C) Width of exit slot, mm;
(D) Analytical lines and concentration ranges, %; (E) Aluminum
alloys; (F) Manganese alloys; (G) Nickel alloys; (H) Steels; (J)
Titanium alloys; (K) Chromium; (L) Copper; (M) Magnesium; (N) Zinc;
(P) Iron; (Q) Vanadium; (R) Lead; (S) Tungsten; (T) Aluminum; (U)
Silicon; (V) Nickel; (W) Titanium; (X) Molybdenum; (Y) Manganese;
(Z) Boron; (Zh) Reference line; (I) Note. The angle between the
calibration curve and the chromium line 4254 is low when high
concentrations are determined.

Card 3/6

S/137/62/000/005/1-6/152
AC52/AIC1

AUTHORS: Sukhenko, Z. A., Filatov, F. I., Galanov, P. P., Moiseyeva, Z. A.,
Metelina, L. D.

TITLE: An analysis of Al alloys on a multichannel quantometer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 6, abstract 3X63
(v sb. "Fotoelektr. metody spektr. analiza", Moscow, Gospromgiz,
1961, 44-66)

TEXT: A preliminary experience in analyzing AMg (AlMg) and duralumin
alloys by means of a multichannel quantometer of APL company is reported. It is
recommended to use graphite and carbon electrodes dressed in the form of semi-
sphere and truncated cone, depending on the object of investigation. To increase
the accuracy of the analysis, the room where the quantometer is placed must
have an air conditioning installation securing temperature fluctuations of
 $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{C}$. For a quick analysis cast electrodes 6-8 mm in diameter are suitable as
samples, and also samples in the form of drawn wire and disks. The accuracy of
determination is 1-2%.

L. Voron'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/005/148/150
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Sukhenko, K. A., Filatov, F. I., Moiseyeva, K. A., Galomov, P. P.
Metelina, L. D.

TITLE: Determination of boron in Ni alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyj zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 6, abstract X40
(V sb. "Fotoelektr. metody spektr. analiza". Moscow, Obroruz, 1961, 82-86)

TEXT: To determine B, ИСП -28 (ISP-28) medium-dispersion quartz spectrograph and ДФС-13 (DFS-13) spectrograph were used. In the same samples B was determined also by the photoelectric method on a multichannel quantometer under low-voltage arc conditions. For a sample with 0.02% B the mean arithmetic error is $\pm 6\%$. The results obtained by photoelectric and photographic methods coincide well with the results of a chemical analysis.

L. Vorob'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

METELITS, A. S. (Grad stud)

dissertation: "The use of hyperbolics to construct perspective drawings and some other methods for constructing perspectives." GAO Techn. Co., Moscow, 1950. (160 pp.) Vsesoyuznyi
Gosudarstvennyi Tekhnicheskii Universitet po Stroitel'stvi i Arhitekturam imeni V. I. Kuibysheva, 100-101, Leningradskaya
ulitsa, Moscow, 4 (USSR 54)

Date: 1950, 20 Dec 1954

METELITSA, A.V.

Device for lapping brake bands. Avt.prom. no.11:36-37 N '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.
(Grinding and polishing)

METELITSA, A.V.

Automatic device for milling the cap lock of the connecting rod.
Avt.prom. no.9:44-45 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.
(Milling machines) (Automatic control)

METELITSA, A.V.; TSITOVSKIY, B.I.

Graphic representation of the successive operation of pneumatic drives and control equipment. Avt.prom. 29 no.1:39 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.
(Pneumatic control)

~~METELITSA, D., podpolkovnik~~

Make correct conclusions. Voen. sviaz. 16 no.3:19-20 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:4)
(Communications, Military--Study and teaching)

CHERKASOV, O.V., prof.; METELITSA, K.V. [Metelitsia, K.V.]

Analysis of the clinical course of poliomyelitis. Ped., akush. i gin.
19 no.4:3-8 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Klinika detskikh bolezney infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. O.V. Cherkasov) Kyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. A.A. Bogomol'tsa (direktor - dots. I.P. Alekseyenko) na baze klinicheskoy bol'ницы im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii (direktor - D.D. Sergiyenko).
(POLIOMYELITIS)

Metelitsa, N. V., Shevchenko, L. P., and Yanilevskii, A.
Sero logical and clinical characteristics of epidemic hepatitis in
children.

Material nauchnykh s'ezdov, Kiev, 1979. 24 pp.
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Sanitarii)

MEFELIT-H, 10

spec

(4)

Chem Abo v48
1-25-54
Jala, Waler,
Reagents

Reducing of technical naphthalene acids. M. P. Kravcovský

USSR. Akademiya Znaniij Publ. 1958 No. 9, 10-17
Treatment of naphthalene, used in the manuf. of household soap, by repeated graining (I), is compared with treatment of naphthalene acids in the acid medium either by Na₂Cr₂O₇, KMnO₄, and SO₂ (II), or by H₂O₂ and NaOCl (III), and with treatment of naphthalenes in alk. medium by H₂O₂ (IV) or NaOCl (V). The color and odor of naphthalenes and naphthalene acids were not removed nor did they suffer a decisive change through the application of I and II, resp. When dark-colored acids were treated with III, their color faded to light brown, but reverted to the former state during storage. The application of IV and V was the only treatment effective in producing permanent yellow or light-brown colors. In addition, V reduced perceptibly the odor of naphthalenes, which resembled that of Cl-treated org. carbon. Liquid soap contg. 8-15% of naphthalene treated by V had a light color and barely perceptible odor. A 60-65° temp. is recommended for H₂O₂ (2-5%) used in treatment of naphthalene by IV. NaOCl treatment should be done at 40°, gradually increasing to 50°, and 80-100 kg. of NaOCl per ton of acids added. V is preferred because of its min. odor.

Vladimir N. Kravcovský

6/10/58
gjt

MITROFLIUTSA, Ye.L., student IV kursa; KAMINSKAYA, L.R., student IV kursa;
CHEBLOKOVA, Ye.M., student IV kursa

Gas exchange in hypothermia [with summary in English]. Mksper.
khir. l no.5:24-31 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz kafedry topograficheskoy anatomii i operativnoy khirurgii
(zav. - prof. V.V.Kovanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.M.Sechanova.

(HYPOTHERMIA, exper.
eff. on ventilation in dogs)

(RESPIRATION, funct. tests
ventilation, eff. of exper. hypothermia in dogs)

RATNER, N.A., prof.; PUSHKAR', Yu.T., st. nauchn. sostr.;
SHKHVAT SABAYA, I.K., st. nauchn. sostr.; ZYSK, A.P., kand.
med. nauk, VOSKANOV, M.A., kand. med. nauk, MYASNIKOV,
A.L., prof., red.; CHAZOV, Ye.I., doktor med. nauk, red.;
METELITSA, V.I., red.

[Hypertension and atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries;
methodological instructions on diagnosis, treatment and
prevention] Gipertonicheskaya bolez' i ateroskleroz koronarnykh arterii: metodicheskie ukazaniia po diagnostike, le-
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